

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance;—
\$2.00, if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks.
25 for each cont.

VOL. LXII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1862.

NO. 31.

BOROUGH ACCOUNT.

ANGEL R. RUSSELL, Treasurer, in account with the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg:

To outstanding tax in hands of H. Brinkhoff, for 1859, \$12 59
Outstanding tax in hands of S. S. McCreary, for 1860, 326 81
Amount of taxes assessed for 1861, 1814 28
Cash received on claim against Sarah Lease, 38 20

By cash paid on orders to sundry persons:

Interest paid to sundry persons, \$214 05
Note in bank, 340 00
Water rent, 15 00
Taxes and ground rent, 3 55
Balance paid late Treasurer, 12 59
Pannestock Brothers, Merchandise, 15 30
Alex. Frazer, Engine keeper, 30 00
D. Warren, repairing clock, 19 00
C. H. Buchler, for special police, 6 00
M. Jacobs, services as engineer, 25 00
Gas Company, gas, 212 02
Henry Culp, lamp-lighter, &c., 30 00
Relief orders, 58 50
Peter Beider, granite crossing, 60 25
Lahor, hauling, &c., 237 81
Printing, 8 33
Burgess & Town Council, salary, 35 00
Clerk and Treasurer, salary, 40 00
Election officers' pay, 5 00
Outstanding taxes for 1859, 5 00
" " 1860, 46 31
" " 1861, 37 09
Abatement of 5 per cent., 22 57
Exonerations allowed collector, 1861, 25 91
Collector's allowance, 51 20
Taxes refunded to Eliza Smith, 7 00

Balance in hands of Treasurer, \$1891 38

March 22, 1862. The above account examined and certified to by the Town Council.

JEREMIAH CULP, Sec'y.

May 27.

Election—Ever-Green Cemetery.

AN election for a President and seven Managers of Ever-Green Cemetery Association, to serve for one year, will be held on the 10th day of June, 1862, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., at said day, at McConeguy's Hall, in the Borough of Gettysburg.

D. McCONEGUY, Pres't.

H. J. STABLE, Sec'y.

June 2.

Boarding and Day School.

MISS C. SHEADS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL opens on Monday, September 2nd, 1861. Terms:—Per Session of 5 Months, \$2.00. Music and languages extra. For further particulars address C. SHEADS, Gettysburg, Pa.

Gettysburg English and Classic School.

THE Second Session of the GETTYSBURG ENGLISH AND CLASSIC SCHOOL for Males and Females, will commence on the 11th of March, 1862, and will continue till the 1st of April—16 weeks.

TERMS:—For English Branches, \$7 00
For English and Classics, 10 00

As only a limited number will be received, those who desire to send their children should make early application. For particulars address

Rev. WM. McELWEE, Gettysburg.

Feb. 5, 1862.

Frames.

GILDED FRAMES!—TYSON BROTHERS have just received from Philadelphia, and now offer to the public the largest and best assortment of Gilded Frames ever brought to Gettysburg, at astonishing low prices. Please call and examine them. Excelsior Sky-Height Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 12, 1862.

John W. Tipton.

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel), Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call.

Dec. 5.

Albums.

NEW and exquisitely beautiful styles of Albums, for "Carte de Visite" Photographs, just received and for sale at prices to suit the times. TYSON BROTHERS, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 12, 1862.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration, de bonis non, of the Estate of CHARLES GANNON, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Huntingdon township, Adams county, he hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. The first named resides in Latimore township; the latter in Huntingdon.

ELIAS BUSHEY, Adm'r.

April 29, 1862.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of AARON COX, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. The first named resides in Latimore township; the latter in Huntingdon.

SARAH COX, Adm'r.

JOSEPH E. WIERMAN, Adm'r.

May 6.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JAMES H. BAKER, late of Huntingdon township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

FRANCIS COULSON, Adm'r.

April 22, 1862.

Notice.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockers, brooches, &c. &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

Choice Poetry.

THE LOVED ONES OF THE PAST.

All hearts are quickened by an anxious fear Of being forgotten when no longer near— A hope, that they with whom we talked and roved, In former happy hours, and fondly loved— Whose voice was joy and music to our heart, Whose smile alone could happiness impart— Will sometimes give a thought—perhaps a sigh— To absent friends of days long since past by— To think of those who once were wont to share, Or in their sorrows say, "Would they were here, Whose kindness cheered and now again would cheer!"

'Tis sweet at times a lingering love to cast Back on the fading prospect of the past; To cast aside the present and its cares, And live again o'er long departed years; To feel once more as we had felt in youth, When every thought was speech, and speech was true: When young life's path was bright and smooth, And green, and green, and green, and green, Our souls unsullied and our minds serene; When sorrow to the heart was but a name, So light its touch and it so rarely came.

Too soon, alas, this pleasant road is crossed, Too soon our early happy days are lost; For as with added years our minds mature, We learn the painful lesson, to endure, And find how false what seemed so bright and fair. For blighted hopes and hopeless griefs are there, And joy's our eager childhood longed to see; Prove worse than worthless in our eager grasp. Then to dispel our thoughts of wretchedness, The voice of friendship comes, with power to bless, And gentle eyes and gentler hearts are given To cheer our darkness with light from heaven.

Oh then how sweet, when long years intervene, And lands extend and oceans roll between, Our thoughts beyond all time and space to cast, And meet once more the loved ones of the past; To hear again the well-remembered voice That made our care-worn spirits to rejoice; To gaze once more upon the loving eye, On which we loved to gaze in days gone by, And fancy's converse with that mind to hold It was our joy to commune with of old.

To speak the full heart's lasting gratitude To them whose love our path with blessings strewn, And fondly deem that to our distant shore They too sometimes turn, and think of us once more.

Miscellaneous.

The Pure in Heart.

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."—MAT. 5, 8.

The spring of everlasting life is within. There are clear streams gushing up from the depths of the soul, and flowing out to enliven the sphere of outward existence. But like the waters of Siloh, they "go softly." You must listen to catch the silver tones of the little rill as it glides from its mountain home; you may not witness its silent march through the green vale, but its course will be seen in the fresh verdure and the opening flowers; its presence will be known by the forms of life and beauty that gather around it. It is ever thus with the pure. You may not hear the "still small voice" or heed the silent aspiration; but there is a moral influence and a holy power which you will feel. The wilderness is made to smile, flowers of new life and beauty spring up and flourish, while an invisible presence breathes immortal fragrance through the spiritual atmosphere.

TESTS OF CHARACTER.—A great many admirable actions are overlooked by us, because they are so little and common. Take for instance, the mother, who has had broken slumber, if any at all, with the nursing babe whose wants must not be disregarded; she would fain sleep awhile when the breakfast hour comes, but patiently and uncomplainingly she takes her duty seated at the table. Though exhausted and weary, she serves all with a refreshing cup of coffee or tea before she sits herself, and often the cup is handed back before she had time to taste her own. Do you hear her complain—this weary mother—that her breakfast is cold before she has had time to eat it? And this not one, but every morning, perhaps, through the year. Do you call this a small thing? Try it, and see. Oh! how does woman shame us by her forbearance and fortitude in what are called small things. Ah! it is these little things which are tests of character; it is by these "little" self-denials, borne with such self-forgotten gentleness, the humblest home is made beautiful, though we fail to see it, alas! until the chair is vacant, and the hand that kept in motion all this domestic machinery is powerless and cold!

HOW SOON FORGOTTEN.—So lately dead; so soon forgotten. 'Tis the way of the world. We flourish for a while. Men take us by the hand, and are anxious about the health of our bodies, and laugh at our jokes, and we really think, like the fly on the wheel, that we have something to do with the turning of the earth. The sun does not stop for our funeral; everything goes on as usual; we are not missed in the streets; men laugh at new jokes; one or two hearts feel the wound of affliction, one or two memories still hold our names and forms; but the crowd moves on in its daily circle; and in three days the great wave of time sweeps our steps, and washes out the last vestige of our lives.

The wind is unseen, but it cools the brow of the fevered one, sweetens the summer atmosphere, and ripples the surface of the lake into silver ripples of beauty. So, goodness of heart, though invisible to the material eye, makes its presence felt; and from its effects upon surrounding things we are assured of its existence.

The more women look in their glasses, the less they look in their houses.

[From the Caribbea Herald.] The Parson's Midnight Ride.

I am an old man now, the snows of full sixty winters have whitened my hair, and often when alone I sit and dream over the days of my youth, "those merry days now gone forever." The story I am about to relate happened some forty years ago, and made a great stir in the little town of E—, where I was a student at the time. I do not intend it as a slur on my clerical friends, but only to show that accidents will happen to both good and bad.

It was near the end of the college year and the boys were getting somewhat restive as the time of vacation drew near. Everything was dull, awfully so, and the boys waited impatiently for their annual deliverance from the thraldom of college life, and longed to be out of reach of the sound of what was, to too many of us, the ill-omened recitation bell.

One night three of us were gathered together in my room, reveling in the beguiling delights of ale, and short stemmed, well begrimed "dunkens," and thinking of the good times we would have at home, how many times we should fall next day, and diverse other subjects agreeable and otherwise. We had been quiet for some time, when Sam F— suddenly broke in upon our meditations by exclaiming:

"I have it, boys! Let's have some fun to-night."

Every fellow's ears were cocked in an instant.

"Well, what is it?" said T—, my chum.

"Let us get old Parson K—'s horse, tie a tin pail to his tail, put an effigy of the old gentleman on his back, start him down through the town, and frighten the whole population out of a year's growth."

"But how will you get into the stable?"

"I'll soon fix that," said Sam, and going to his room, he returned with a short iron bar, technically called a "jenny" and a dark lantern.

We disguised ourselves so that our sweethearts would not have known us, and, having prepared the effigy and lighted the lantern, took up our line of march for the Parson's stable. The procession moved in the following order:—

First—Sam, bearing the "jenny" and dark lantern. Second—my chum with the effigy thrown over his shoulders, after the manner in which the farmers were formerly supposed to carry their pigs to market.

And lastly, myself, bearing two ancient and dilapidated coffee pots, wherewith to decorate the caudal appendage of the Parson's Rozzante and accelerate his speed.

We soon arrived at the stable, which was situated at the upper end of the town just in rear of his residence, and with the aid of the "jenny" opened the door, and putting the bridge on the old grey, led him out in the rear of a cornfield belonging to the Parson. We then proceeded to attach the coffee pots to his tail and were about to put the effigy on his back, when we were suddenly disturbed by the appearance of a figure, dressed in white, making its way rapidly towards us.

"Look out, boys, here he comes," cried Sam, and away he bolted, followed by T—.

I took refuge behind a convenient hedge, and proceeded to watch operations.

The old gentleman had, no doubt, seen the light, and imagined that some one was stealing his corn. He came up to his horse and appeared somewhat astonished to see him in that place at that time of night.

He took hold of the bridle, and as the horse was wet from a recent rain, and not noticing the coffee pots, on account of the darkness, he mounted with the intention of riding to the stable. The horse started, and the coffee pots, striking his heels, frightened him and away he went at a speed that would have shamed one of Baldwin's best locomotives. Down through the Main street of the town he went, followed by all the dogs in the neighborhood, reminding me forcibly of John Gilpin's ride.

"Away went Gilpin neck or naught, Away went hat and wig."

Imagine to yourselves, a respectable clerical gentleman, about fifty years of age, riding half dressed, at midnight, through a town, followed by about two dozen dogs all in full cry!

Rattle! rattle! bang! bang! bow-wow! Up went windows, and out came divers night-capped heads of the good people of the town, wondering what devil's game was to pay at that time of night.

Oh! how he went! "Tom O'Shanter's" ride was not a circumstance to it.

How far he rode I never knew, but some of the market people said they saw a gentleman about half dressed and covered with mud, making his appearance about five o'clock in the morning and vending his weary way towards the Parson's residence.

We kept our secret, and every time we met for some years afterwards we would ask each other, who stole the Parson's horse?

An Irishman, Dan Fitzgibbon, of the Grenadiers, like most of his countrymen, possessed both courage and humor.

He was placed at a bank over which he was to fire, but on account to show himself. Poor Dan, taking this advice, jumped upon the bank every round he fired to see if he had hit any one. At last a Frenchman shot him through the left hand. It was seen that something had happened, and he was asked what was the matter? Dan, very quietly looking at his flat and scratching his head with the other, said, "I wish I knew who did this."

Lucy Stone says, "the endle is a woman's hallo box." Then we've known some unattractive voting, where two ballots were deposited at a time.

Joe Harris's Panther Fight.

Joe Harris was the youngest of three brothers, the eldest, Bill and Sam, being tall, raw boned, fair-haired, fair complexioned men, noisy, insolent, and quick of quarrel, and constantly engaged in fights, in which, by the way, from their great personal strength and activity, they generally proved victorious. Joe, on the other hand, was about the middle size, with dark skin and eyes, and his bullet head covered with short, crisp curls, of the jettest black. Quiet and cool in his demeanor, he seldom or ever got into a difficulty, but when he was drawn into one, gave ample proof that he was by no means behind any of his family in fistie prowess and accomplishments. They lived in Crawford county, Arkansas, some thirty years ago. It happened on one occasion at a quarter race—at a little place familiarly known in those days as Pin Hook, but is now the thickly settled town of Van Buren—that Joe got mixed up in a fight with one of the bullies of the neighborhood and was knocking the conceit out of him "hand over fist," when Bill, the eldest brother, who was standing by, and hadn't had a good fight for more'n a week, jumped in between, took the fight off Joe's hands, and demolished the fellow in the twinkling of a bed-post.

After the affair was over, and before they had time to liquor on it, Joe took Bill one side out of ear-shot, and very deliberately remarked to him—

"Look here, Bill, I'll tell you what it is, I've no objection in the world, if you see that a fellow's getting the better of me, that you should get in and get us apart, but I've no notion, when I've got a feller as good as whipped, that you should run in and take all the credit of the fight! 'Tain't the first time you've done it, and if you ever do it again, I give you fair warnin', I'll turn right round and lick you like h—!! Now mind if I don't!"

"Very well," says Bill, who was well aware that he would be apt to be as good as his word.

"I'll try and remember."

They then went back to the crowd, and clinched the understanding with a smile of Balldace.

A few weeks after the conversation and fight aforesaid, Bill and Joe walked down into the river bottom, either to hunt up some cattle or hogs, or to look for timber stock. Bill had his rifle, but Joe was unarmed. After forcing their way some half a mile or such a matter, through the thick underbrush, composed in part of the red buckeye, with its brilliant blossoms, they were suddenly startled by a low, savage growl, which sounded uncomfortably near, and ere they could look about them, or make any preparation, with a wild shriek of exulting rage a large female panther sprang from a high overhanging fall upon the shoulders of Joe.

To twist himself around and seize the animal by the throat was but the work of an instant on the part of the intrepid borderer, and then commenced a struggle for life or death. After being stripped to the skin and receiving some severe scratches, Joe got his knife in requisition and put an end to the panther by ripping up her bowels. Meantime Bill had been looking on, quietly resting on his rifle. When the beast was dead, and Joe had recovered breath, somewhat, he noticed the calmness of Bill.

"Why, Bill! why the h—!! didn't you shoot the varmint, when you seed her a doin' me so?" inquired he.

"Hum!" says Bill. "Very good reason why! Didn't you tell me 'other day, if I ever mixed in a fight of yourn agin, when you was citing the best of it, that you'd lick me, say?'"

"If I'd a seed the panther have you down and puttin' it into you, I'd a shot him; but long as I seed you was gittin' the best of it, I wouldn't a touched him for half of Crawford county, d—d if I would!"

Of course Joe saw that Bill was right, so he patched up his scratches and said no more about it.

A new kind of telegraph has been suggested—namely, to place a line of women at the distance of fifty paces from each other and then commit to the first news to be transmitted, as a profound secret.—It is confidently thought that there would be greater dispatch secured by such a plan than by any telegraph now in operation.—We don't pretend to say how it would work, though.

A ROW IN PERSPECTIVE.—"Ma, Aunt Jane has been eating the honey," said an observing son.

"How do you know, my dear?" asked the astonished mother.

"'Cause I heard father say he wanted to sip the honey from her lips," responded the youth.

A young lady was sitting at a window in Camden, N. J., a few days ago, when she observed a colored girl cutting up someantics, and she commenced laughing. The darkey observed it, turned up her nose and said:—"You white girls needn't laugh—you've got no beaux now—they're all gone South to fight for us niggers."

Mr. Lincoln's degree of LL. D., given by Columbia College, may not only mean Doctor of Laws, but to indicate that his office is to lick Lefehar and Davis into obedience to them.

Denouncing a "victory" at Pittsburg Landing, is very much like that described by "John Phenix." He says, "I held the enemy down by my nose, which I had inserted between his teeth for his purpose."

Spirit of the West.

When the Indiana company were being sworn in, their second sergeant, C. W. Sheppard, of Indiana, when called on for his age, was compelled to acknowledge himself over 45. Of course he was marked rejected, but with tears in his eyes, and seconded by the whole company, and a crowd of spectators, he begged to be permitted to go with the company, saying: "Stand me right out there in front of you, boys, and all shoot me, but don't let me be rejected." These importunities were successful. The noble hero was accepted. Then, amid wild, enthusiastic and irrepressibly tumultuous cheers, the company bore him on their shoulders in triumph to their quarters.

A FACT.—There is a village in Franklin county, not far from the Maryland line, where the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to a congregation on Sabbath last. Previous to the commencement of the exercises the Pastor of the "flock" was waited upon and requested not to pray for the President of the United States. It seems that another minister was present to assist the Pastor on the occasion. He preached in the morning, and although notified of the request, did pray for the President, and for doing so was hissed by some of the ladies most prominent in the congregation. This is an actual fact, our authority being such that we can vouch for the correctness of the statement. What will some persons who declare themselves Union men, and at the same time profess to believe that all are loyal, say to this?—Waynesboro' Village Record.

DEATH OF DR. WOLFE, THE TRAVELER.

Foreign papers report the death of the Rev. Dr. Wolfe, the celebrated Eastern traveler. He expired near Taunton, England, on the 5th Mar, in the parish of which he was vicar. Dr. Wolfe was born near Hamberg, Germany, in 1795, of Jewish parents; but in 1812 made a profession of the Roman Catholic faith. He gave himself up for several years to Oriental studies; but in 1818 was banished from Rome on account of his views. Subsequently he became a Protestant. About 1820 he commenced his travels as a missionary, exploring Egypt, Arabia, Syria and other Eastern countries. While on a visit to this country in 1836, he received the title of LL. D., and was ordained deacon by Bishop Doane, of New Jersey. In 1827, he was married to Lady Georgina Mary Walpole. From 1845 to the time of his death he held the vicarage of Isle Brewers.

WHAT A VIRGINIA CONTRABAND CAN DO.

A lady of this city, desiring to procure a "help," made application at the headquarters of the "contrabands" on Capitol Hill, when the following colloquy ensued between herself and a female contraband, who had escaped from "service" in Virginia:—

Lady.—Well, Dinah, you say you want a place. What can you do? Can you cook?

Contraband.—No, m'm; mammy, she always cooked.

Lady.—Are you a good chambermaid?

Contraband.—Sister Sally, she always did the chambers.

Lady.—Can you wait in the dining-room and attend the door?

Contraband.—La! no, m'm, Jim, that was his work!

Lady.—Can you wash and iron?

Contraband.—Well you see, m'm, Aunt Becky, she always washed!

Lady.—Can you sew?

Contraband.—Charity, she always sew'd.

Lady.—Then, what in the world did you do?

Contraband.—Why, I always kep' the flies off missis!—National Lute Viguer.

There is a pretty Persian apologue on the difference between mental and corporeal suffering. A king and his minister were discussing the subject, and differed in opinion. The minister maintained the first to be most severe, and to convince his sovereign of it, he took a lamb, broke its leg, shut it up, and put food before it. He took another and shut it up with a tiger, which was bound by a chain, so that the beast could spring near but not seize the lamb, and put food also before him. In the morning he carried the king to see the effect of the experiment. The lamb with the broken leg had eaten up all the food placed before him; the other was found dead from fright.

THE WAY THEY GO.—The Newburyport Herald reminds us of facts calculated to diminish individual consequence. A thousand millions of people averaging only the age of thirty years, requires 91,000 to die every day, or one in every second of time, and as many to be born to keep the number good. Half of those born disappear before they come to maturity, as half the blossoms on a tree will fall worthless to the ground; but six in a hundred live to be sixty years old, but one in 500 reaches eighty, and but one in 1000 one hundred.

A man's genius is always in the beginning of life as much unknown to himself as to others—and it is only after frequent trials, attended with much success, that he dares think himself equal to the undertakings in which those who have succeeded, have fixed the admiration of mankind.

If the body is tired, rest; if the brain is tired, sleep.

If the bowels are loose, lie down in a warm bed, remain there, and eat nothing till you are quite well.

The three best medicines in the world are warmth, abstinence and repose.—Litt's Journal of Health.

THE FEDERAL RESOURCES.—The London Times, in support of its assertion that intervention on the side of their government could be of no value, thus expatiates on the warlike means at our command:

"Not if all the resources of this country were at the disposal of Mr. Bright and his friends, and all our power were thrown into the Northern scale, could we add to the strength or the chances of the Federals in this singular contest. We might send them ships, but they have got as many as they want. They have already possession of the seas, and the whole British navy could give them nothing more. We might lead them money, but of this, too, in some form or other, they have got enough to allow of a present expenditure of \$800,000 a day. As to sending them men, all the effective troops now serving in England might be landed at New York without causing any perceptible increase in the fabulous numbers of the Northern armies.—We might send them three times as many soldiers as we sent to Canada without adding above five per cent. to their forces in the field. No ruler in the world, not even the first Napoleon, ever disposed of so many men or so much money as Abraham Lincoln. He has fully 650,000 troops now under arms, and it is boasted that he could double that number. His finances may rest on a less stable foundation, but he has, at any rate, enough and to spare."

THE GREAT WANT OF THE SOUTH.—An intelligent correspondent of the Missouri Republican, in writing concerning the prevailing want in Arkansas, describes the disability which belongs to the whole South more or less. He says:

"The great want of the country is schools, churches and free labor. When the rebellion is over a new spirit will visit this land. The people are beginning to see that the great cause of all their troubles has been the want of general intelligence and education among the people, and as the rebellion is likely to remove a portion of the violent and reckless classes from the State, their places will be filled with a better class of citizens, and there will be greater respect paid to the institutions of religion and liberty, and greater protection to life and property than has hitherto been enjoyed. One of the fruits of this war must be the renovation of society in many parts of the South, and the purification of the public mind from the hurtful prejudices which have heretofore kept the people in ignorance and cursed the State."

A THOUSAND POUND BAIL.—The Pittsburg Dispatch says that on Friday the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department entered into a contract with Messrs Knapp, Rudd & Co., of the Fort Pitt Works of that city, for a monster cannon, with a calibre of twenty inches, throwing a ball weighing one thousand pounds. With a sufficient charge of powder of superior quality it is thought that a range of nearly eight miles can be obtained for this terrible projectile. The gun is to be of the Dahlgren pattern, and construction on the Rodman principle. The same establishment has an order for fifty Dahlgren guns of fifteen inches bore.

The work will be commenced at once, and it will not require many weeks of preparation before the arrangement for casting will be completed. The new fifteen inch Dahlgrens will also be commenced shortly. If ever that thousand pounder gets into "Dixie," let "secesh" stand on under.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS IN JAMES RIVER.—A letter from the James River Flotilla states that the obstructions between Drury's Point, where the Rebel batteries are, and Richmond, are of such a character that it will take years to remove them, even if they ever can be. Therefore, it would be of no avail to take the batteries, even if the attempt were practicable. Situated at a great height, our gunboats would be unable to do them much damage should they conclude to attack them. Both sides of the river, for several miles below the batteries, are lined with rifle-pits from which the sharpshooters annoy our boats a good deal as they go up and down. Though the enemy are driven temporarily from the pits by shells from our boats, they are speedily re-occupied.

MARRIAGES OF BLOOD RELATIVES.—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts desired, a few years since, to ascertain the number of idiots in the State, with a view to arrangements for their welfare, and as to establish the statistics of the case. The Legislature sent out a Commission of Inquiry, and the report of the commission lies before us. One passage, page 90, gives "the statistics of seventeen families, the heads of which being blood relatives; intermarried," which he had occasion to inquire about in the discharge of his commission. Ninety-five children were the issues of these seventeen marriages. Of the ninety-five children, one was a dwarf, one was deaf, twelve others were scrofulous and puny, and forty-four were idiots. Forty-four were idiots! Nature speaks plainly enough here; and no consideration of sentiment, custom, or prejudice should drown her voice.

At a woman's convention, a gentleman remarked that a woman was

GREAT & BLOODY BATTLES
AT RICHMOND.

FIELD OF BATTLE, 12 o'clock, June 1.
To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.
We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Sumner, Heintzelman and Keyes have been engaged against great superiority of numbers. Yesterday at 1 o'clock the enemy, taking advantage of a terrible storm which had flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our troops on the right bank of that river. Casey's Division, which was the first line, gave way unaccountably and disorderly. This caused a temporary confusion, during which some guns and baggage were lost, but Heintzelman and Kearny most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy. At the same time, however, General Sumner succeeded by great exertions in pushing across Sedgwick's and Richardson's Divisions, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his dead. This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was everywhere repulsed. We have taken many prisoners—among them Gen. Pettigrew and Colonel Long. Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy must be enormous. With the exception of Casey's Division our men have behaved splendidly. Several fine bayonet charges have been made. The Second Excelsior made two today.

(Signed) **Glenn B. McCallan,**
Major-General Commanding

Incidents of the Sunday Battle.

(Correspondence of the New York Times.)

BATTLE-FIELD, Monday, June 2, 1862.

The Rebel army still occupied the camps of Casey's and Couch's Divisions on Sunday morning, with a strong picket force guarding the road facing Sedgwick's house and the wheat-field where our earthworks were thrown up, extending from our extreme left to the railroad, near Fair Oak Station. The distance from the point where our earthworks were located to the edge of the wood could not have been more than four hundred yards. This position the Rebels held until day dawned on Sunday morning.

To our right, on the other side of the railroad, the Divisions of Generals Richardson and Sedgwick were found, in a semicircle, with their left resting on General Hooker's right, at the railroad, and their left flanking the enemy. These divisions were composed of parts of the brigades of General Burns, General French, General T. F. Meagher, with four batteries of artillery.

General Hooker's Division was camped in the wood fronting Sedgwick's house, on the Williamsburg road, occupying the centre, and a little in advance of our right and left wings. On our left the remaining portions of Couch's and Casey's Divisions rested, with reserves of fresh troops extending to our extreme left, near the middle road, under Gen. Keyes.

General Heintzelman was on the ground at the front as soon as day dawned, accompanied by two Aids. General Hooker met him, and the two Generals sat down at the foot of a tree behind our breastworks, arranging a plan for the day's proceedings.

Generals Jameson, Keyes and Sickles arrived at the front soon after, and the fight on Saturday was talked over as one of no particular advantage to the enemy, as they had concentrated their main force upon this portion of our front lines, and the effect was more disastrous to them. Their loss, by killed in Saturday's fight, exceeded ours two to one, and of that number wounded it is impossible to form an estimate.

Several of their men brought in as prisoners gave their loss in killed and wounded upward of three thousand. They made a desperate attack, it is true, and gained considerable ground, besides a large number of guns, camps, equipment, &c., as trophies, which they immediately sent to Richmond to dazzle the eyes of its pent-up inhabitants, who doubtless secretly wish to see the city fall into the hands of McClellan.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

General Heintzelman, at G. A. M., ordered a reconnaissance to be made by a small force on the left of the wood and to the right, toward the railroad. At Lieutenant, with two cavalrymen, crossed over the wheat-field behind Sedgwick's house, and was about to penetrate the wood near the Williamsburg road, when the enemy's pickets appeared at his front. He immediately turned back and reported to General Heintzelman the close proximity of the enemy.

In the meantime the other parties sent out came in and reported the enemy in great force in front of our right and left flanks.

General Heintzelman then ordered out General Hooker's Division—part of which had been left to guard the camp, and a certain position on our extreme left. The regiments General Hooker brought on the field were the five regiments comprising the Excelsior Brigade, under command of Gen. D. E. Sickles, and the Fifth and Sixth New Jersey Regiments; General Heintzelman having resolved to attack the enemy, and drive them from the wood.

The battle.

It was about a quarter of seven when General Heintzelman ordered General Hooker to attack the Rebels in his front and drive them from the woods. The Excelsior Brigade marched out from their camp in the woods to the Williamsburg road, the New Jersey Fifth and Sixth following. The Excelsior Brigade filed in the wheat field in front of our earthworks, to the right of the road, while the two regiments of New Jersey troops took a position to the left. As the Second Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, was forming in position to the front of the wood, the Rebels opened a rapid and heavy fire upon it, killing two or three privates, and wounding about six.

Among those wounded at the first fire of the Rebels was Lieutenant Lawrie (formerly an Aid to General Sickles) and Captain Nolan.

The fire of the enemy immediately became simultaneous along their entire line. The New Jersey troops fought splendidly, loading and firing without flinching from their position. General Sickles' regiments did great execution, advancing at every fire upon the Rebels, who were in the wood. However it was plainly to be seen, the enemy had every advantage, and it was resolved to clear the woods of the point of the bayonet.

General Sickles rode along the front of his men, in the midst of an iron hail which the Rebels poured in, and gave orders for

the Second Regiment, Col. G. B. Hall, to charge bayonets. No sooner was the order given than the men fixed bayonets. Col. Hall gallantly led the charge—one of the most brilliant ever made in any battle—Not a man shirked or straggled from the ranks.

The Rebels presented a strong front to the pluming bayonets of our men, not a hundred yards distant.

As the Second advanced on the double quick, cheering and shouting, the Rebels held back their fire until our men were hardly one hundred feet from their line, when they poured a murderous volley into the ranks of the Second. It proved too low, and few were killed or wounded.

Immediately after the Rebels fired this volley they broke ranks and fled through the wood. A few of their bravest remained to resist our passage, but they were soon mowed down by the steel foot of the gallant Second Excelsior.

Major Leiber of the Eighth Alabama Regiment, was taken prisoner at this time. His horse had been shot under him, and as he fell he received a shot in his side. He sprang to his feet, however, almost instantly, and seeing several of our men in front of him, mistook them for some of his own regiment.

"Rally once more, boys," he cried, but they corrected his mistake by presenting their bayonets and demanding him to surrender, which he did with all the grace and finish that an original Secessionist, as he afterwards informed me he was, could do under the circumstances. The Rebels made two or three attempts to flank us on the left, after retreating from their centre, but they were beat back with great loss, our troops pursuing them for nearly two miles.

Richardson's Brigade, before the enemy's centre gave way, had a hard fight, the ground was hotly contested by the Rebels. The Fourth and Fifth Excelsior Regiments were sent to support one of Richardson's batteries, but before the battery got in fair working order the enemy began to show signs of a retreat. The Rebel officers could be heard distinctly urging the men to fight, but they would run away. The Irish Brigade fought splendidly, and routed the Rebels at the point of the bayonet.

None of our forces on the left flank participated in the fight. The Rebels were defeated and driven back by Hooker's and Richardson's Divisions.

Advance parties scoured the woods on both sides of the Richmond road, and succeeded in capturing nearly two hundred of the Rebels, among them three Lieutenants.

At eleven o'clock the firing on both sides ceased. The Rebels had fallen back to beyond our original lines, leaving guards stationed to watch our advance and also to bring their wounded off the field.

The enemy were driven from every position they occupied by our troops. The main column rested a mile in advance of their position at the commencement of the fight.

About 12 o'clock Gen. McClellan rode up to the front, accompanied by his Staff and body-guard, and met Gen. Heintzelman seated at the foot of a tree. Little Mac dramatically seated himself at the side of Heintzelman, on the ground, when his Staff grouped themselves, resting on stumps of trees and logs. There was the Prince de Joinville, Count de Paris, and the Duc de Chartres, forming a select group of three, conversing quite animatedly in French, and the other members of McClellan's Staff joining in with a little English.

"They fight on Sunday always," said the Duc de Chartres, alluding to the Rebels. Gen. McClellan had been seated probably a half an hour, conversing with Gen. Heintzelman, when Gen. Hooker rode up from the extreme advanced line gained that morning, and as he was dismounting from his horse Gen. McClellan rose from his seat, and, advancing, shook him warmly by the hand, and congratulated him and his noble division in terms of the highest praise. A long conversation took place between them. It was plainly seen that no further advance was to be made that day, as no troops were ordered up to the front.

At a little after one o'clock Gen. McClellan mounted his horse and rode along the lines of his troops, back and forth, until all the soldiers had a good opportunity of seeing him. Napoleon was never received by his enthusiastic troops with greater manifestations of delight than was McClellan by his army, showing that he possessed the confidence as well as the hearts of his men. They feel that they must be ever victorious under his guidance.

Prisoners continued to be brought in very fast; we had captured nearly five hundred. They were immediately handed over to Provost Marshal Young, of Gen. Hooker's Division, who sent them, properly guarded, to Heintzelman's headquarters, at Savage's Station. Many of them were dressed in new clothes, captured in Casey's camp—a late supply having been sent up to Casey's Division a few days before the battle, but had not been distributed to the men. The result was that the enemy, who had been wearing faded, worn-out home-spun, doffed their former in our genteel uniforms. This was the cause of many serious mistakes, our men, unfortunately, mistaking them for our own.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIELD.

Gen. Sickles had several narrow escapes; he was always to be found in the thickest of the fight. Had those gifted Senators who refuse to confirm his nomination but witnessed the enthusiasm of his troops when saving under him, and his military qualifications for the office, they would do penance until re-elected.

The Rebels during the fight had their sharpshooters posted in trees to pick off our officers—a fact discovered in the early part of the action. One of these sharpshooters had been wounded, and lay down at the foot of a tree; as Gen. Sickles was riding in the wood, he took deliberate aim and fired, but unfortunately missed his mark.

Some of our men rushed at the wounded Rebel and were about despatching him with their bayonets, when Gen. Sickles ordered them not to harm him, but take him prisoner.

As I stood watching the regiments of Hooker's Division march in the battle-field, I recognized, marching at the head of his company, Captain Johnson, belonging to the Third Regiment Excelsior. Captain Johnson was in the battle of Williamsburg, where he acted with the most heroic courage, and was wounded badly in the left arm by a Minie ball; so dangerously was he wounded that the surgeons at one time thought an amputation of his arm would

become necessary to save his life. The wound, however, took a favorable turn, and he is now in a fair way of recovering. At the head of his company marched this gallant officer, his bandaged arm resting in a sling. As he passed by me snuffing, an Aid from General Keyes, who with his Staff, was on the opposite side of the road, rode up to me and inquired the name of the wounded officer. I gave it to him; he exclaimed, "He is a brave man." If his country rewards her heroes, Captain Johnson's name will stand among the foremost.

There were many incidents illustrating fully the mettle of our men engaged in this struggle. Many a private displayed deeds of bravery worthy of record. The officers bore themselves well, and shared the dangers in advance of their men.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

In company with General Sickles, Col. Graham, Colonel Hall and Lieutenant Graham, I rode out upon the battle-field on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The scene witnessed here baffles all description. Caravans, with horses shot dead in their traces, ambulances, wagons, &c., &c., filled the road in front of Casey's camp. There were about two hundred of our wounded still lying where they fell on Saturday. Some of them spoke kindly of the Rebels, saying they treated them very well. Dead Rebels, as well as our own men, were lying in every part of the field and wood. I counted fifty-seven dead Rebels in front of a small piece of woods not forty feet square. One wounded Rebel was lying on the ground, unable to move; he was shot in both legs. On each side of him lay some dead Rebels. As we passed by, he begged us for God's sake to take the dead men away from him. The stench was intolerable.

NUMBER OF GUNS LOST.

We lost 19 guns in the fight of Saturday. Not one of them has been recovered. The Rebels run a train down near Fair Oak Station, and carried away our commissary stores, &c., &c., to Richmond.

The Rebels destroyed what they could not conveniently carry away, including the new tents of Casey's and Couch's Divisions.

BATTLE FIELD, Tuesday, June 3.

All the wounded have been removed to the hospitals and properly cared for by the surgeons in attendance. Many of the wounded Rebels, including a Colonel, two Captains, and a large number of privates, were left behind in the old huts and houses, on and in the vicinity of the battle-field.

Every Rebel I have conversed with expressed their surprise at the kind treatment they have received at our hands. They say their officers tell them we hang or shoot all prisoners brought in, they say, also, if the people of Richmond only knew the truth they would hasten the old flag over the State House.

The terrible battles of Saturday and Sunday, so disastrous to the Confederates, have converted even the most rigid Secessionists to the belief of the hopelessness of holding Richmond. They have no faith left now in their ability to defend it. The flower of their army was left against our weakest point, and reaped instead of victory ignoble defeat.

The contrabands whom I mentioned in my last letter as diving a stage which we captured, say that not more than seven regiments sit between here and Richmond at the present time. They say the Rebels threw away their guns, knapsacks and accoutrements in their rapid flight on Sunday, back to Richmond. The officers stole to rally their scattered fragments, and press the runaways to flight, stating they had whipped us, and begging them not to desert at the moment of victory; but the men had been urged on to many an unequal combat before, with the same story, and refused to obey.

The fall of Richmond will take place without another battle. The Rebel ranks, composed mostly of conscripts, lack that feeling of desperation and spirit of determination belonging to their leaders, the originators of the rebellion. They, from necessity, must fight, as no mercy will be shown them for their acts, from an outraged and deluded people.

BURNING THE DEAD.

Our forces are now engaged in burying the dead, and many a sad scene the eye witnesses. Lying in the wood, in front of a small house, temporarily used as an hospital, the dead body of one of our Lieutenants lay. His death must have occurred instantly, for just below his eye a Minie ball entered, taking off in its flight a portion of the back part of his head. The Rebels had turned his pockets inside out, much in the style of the ancient highwaymen; not the least scrap of paper could be found about his person affording the slightest clue to his identity. He was a young man, quite handsome, with black hair hanging in curls over his pallid forehead. I thought what a priceless treasure one of these same curls would be to those who knew and loved him.

A fifer and drummer were found close together. The fifer was in a sitting posture leaning against a tree; a ball had passed through his heart, his life was clapped in his fingers. The drummer-boy seems to have been his companion, and was probably in the act of supporting the expiring fifer in his arms, when he himself was killed by a ball going through his head; his drum lay at his feet, both heads knocked out.

Some of the dead Rebels were found with pieces of paper pinned on their clothing, giving their name, with a request that they might be properly buried, and their graves marked, so that when the war was over their remains could be found by their relatives and friends, if they should wish to remove them to rest by the side of their kindred. Their requests will be religiously fulfilled by our men. But what a contrast to the treatment our dead receive when the Rebels are the victors!

MOUNT JACKSON, VA., June 6.—Further pursuit of Jackson has been impossible to-day, owing to the sudden rise in the Shenandoah river, carrying away the pontoon bridge with which we replaced the bridge burnt by the Rebels. This happened after part of Fremont's force crossed.

The river rose twelve feet in four hours. The material of the bridge was all saved, and no accidents occurred. Four hundred prisoners have thus far been taken.

The pursuit after the Rebel force under Gen. Jackson has been pushed to New Market. He had retreated through there with his force greatly reduced and disorganized. Gen. Fremont was hanging on their rear, capturing wagons, prisoners, and supplies.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, June 10, 1862.

We call attention to an article in our paper to-day, from the *Shippensburg News*, on the re-nomination of Mr. McPherson for Congress. The fact that this paper is not in our Congressional district, gives additional weight to the reasons why Mr. McPherson should again be returned to Washington—showing the high appreciation our neighbors out of the District have of his talent and experience. It is certainly a high compliment, and well-deserved. There is but one opinion abroad on the subject, and we therefore hope our District may see the way clear to place him again in that field where he has already attained a high reputation.

It was far from our purpose to "provoke a newspaper quarrel" with the *Comptroller*, or exhibit any "ill humor," when we noticed his article about the meeting of Editors at Harrisburg. We fancied we were penning an article in the best good-humored style, and presumed the Editor would not "make mouths" at us, because we thought he would enjoy the good edibles that were about. We fancied he would have been gratified—and only said so. It surely cannot be that he is vexed because he missed the feast.

An appointment was made, as the President, in his Message to Congress, says, (in the urgent necessity of the case, and extraordinary powers given in the emergency) of Mr. CUMMINGS, to do certain acts. The House of Representatives passed a vote of censure upon Secretary Cameron for having made such an appointment. The President, very properly, under the circumstances, takes upon himself and his Cabinet the whole responsibility of the appointment, exonerating Mr. Cameron from the censure of Congress—and adds, too, that this, with other appointments, some of which were without any authority of law, saved the Government from overthrow, and that he is not "aware that a dollar of the public funds thus confided, without authority of law, to unofficial persons, was either lost or wasted." This is the language of "Honest Old Abe," in his official communication to Congress—and who doubts his honesty and truthfulness? Our neighbor of the *Comptroller* says, when Cameron was a Democrat, we were unsparing of him—but now he is "all right." What has he done now? We are not answerable for him at any time—but least of all when he was a Democrat. Now, in a Republican administration, he is censured for a certain act. The President comes out manfully, and says he and his Cabinet are responsible for the act charged upon Mr. Cameron, and completely exonerates him. We think therefore, that the *Comptroller* will see that "the censure bestowed is mitigated by the assumption of Cummings' appointment by the President himself."

But it is really amusing to hear the *Comptroller* talking of alluding to the "stealing" done by the officials of Government. Even from his own words, when Republicans play the rascal, the man of the same party, Van Wyck, Dawes and others, probe the matter to the bottom and expose the corruption, as also did our own gallant representative, Mr. McPherson; but when Floyd, and the other Buchanans, stole wholesale, and plundered navy yards and arsenals to help their unholy rebellion, the *Comptroller* was "mum!" and stuck closely to the interests of Buchanan and his officials! Not a word then. O no! That would not suit the party.

The *Comptroller* says we praise Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, only for pretence. That is rather unkind, neighbor. He is a Democrat of the right stamp—and we give the "right hand of fellowship" to all such Democrats. Party feeling never is thought of, when we see a man not only rejoicing when his country's flag is waving triumphantly over conquered rebellion, but giving his personal energy and his means to fit out regiment after regiment to combat for the righteous cause. If some of our "good Democrats" would follow his example, we should not have to lament so much the want of kindly feeling towards the Government, on their part, and secret chuckling over the reverses of our arms.

"THE UNION AS IT WAS—THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS!" This is the banner, says the *Comptroller*, which the Democratic party flings to the breeze. And so say we, from our heart. Now, friend *Comptroller*, come right out and aid the Government, with "honest Old Abe" at its head, in every effort to crush out rebellion, restore the Union, and the Stars and Stripes, and bring the Government back to its old and honorable position. No holding back—no cry of "Party"—no attempt to cripple the Administration—no secret, underhand work to aid rebellion, and give it "countenance," by pretense of sympathy for Southern rights, and the beguiling cry of "Abolitionism." No—no! Come right out, sustain the "powers that be"—and when the unholy rebellion is crushed, then will be time enough to settle all our home difficulties, if any exist.

Daring Burglary.

On Tuesday night of last week, the Eagle Hotel was entered between 12 and 1 o'clock, by two men, either negroes, or blacks, for the occasion—their evident object being the robbery of the hostler of the Hotel, who, it was supposed, had a considerable amount of money about his person, and who slept in a rear room of the front building, ready for night-calls. He heard them enter, strike a light in the front room, one of them holding a light outside of the back room, reflecting upon the door of another, where they supposed he slept. He was awake, sprang up from his bed, and when they saw him, they retreated to the entry—he following them. He was struck to the floor by a slug shot or bullet, in the hand of one of them. The noise and his outcry roused the inmates, which alarmed the burglars, and they took a hasty departure. He received a very severe cut in the head. We hope something may be done to catch some of these night-providers.

The Great Battles at Richmond.

We learn from Gen. McClellan's official statement, that our whole loss at the battles near Richmond on May 31st and June 1st, was 5,789. Of this number 890 were killed outright, 3,627 wounded, and 1,222 missing. Of the latter, probably the majority was killed. The loss was heaviest in Gen. Keyes' corps, on which the attack first fell, and of which Casey's Division (in which Capt. CHITZMAN's company was) formed part—it suffering to the extent of fully one half of the killed and wounded, and fully three fourths of the missing.

Our news from Richmond is up to Sunday night. There was no fight of any consequence since the Monday previous. All was quiet on Sunday, but it is generally thought that this calm is that which precedes the awful storm of battle in prospect, and which may probably, ere this, have burst upon the great contending armies.

It will be a fearful fight—but God will aid the right, though it may be through blood and carnage.

Capture of Memphis.

There has been another brilliant Naval Victory on the Mississippi River. On Friday the Union fleet arrived off Memphis, and attacked the Rebel fleet at 5:30 A. M., and captured or destroyed by 7 o'clock seven gunboats of the enemy. But one escaped. Immediately after the engagement the Mayor of Memphis surrendered the city—so that we have now three possessions of the Mississippi river, from its source to its mouth. This is, in moral force and grandeur, the grand event of the war.

An election was held in Bucks and Lehigh counties, on Saturday week, for member of Congress in room of Mr. Cooper, deceased. The counties are strongly Democratic, and Mr. E. D. Stiles was elected by 581 majority. This is "crowded over" by our neighbor of the *Comptroller*, as Democratic triumph. We envy no friend of his country such a "triumph." As soon as possible after Mr. Stiles had his certificate, he posted to Washington in railroad speed, was sworn in, and on the next day he VOTED AGAINST a bill providing that all persons elected to office of honor or profit under the Government should be qualified that they had not voluntarily borne arms against the Government, nor given countenance to the rebellion, nor sought or accepted office under the Rebel Government, nor renounced their allegiance to the Government of the United States, and would support the Constitution and Government of the U. States, and all laws made in pursuance thereof against all enemies, foreign or domestic. Against this bill Mr. Stiles voted—opening all offices, with their honors and emoluments, to TRAITORS—and yet this is the DEMOCRATIC "triumph" which the *Comptroller* calls "GRAND"! Heaven save us from such Democrats—they are far—very far—from the Democrats of the Governor SPRAGUE stamp! The latter we hail as brother patriots—the former we look upon as the slaves of party and of interest, not particularly traitors to their country, but making their love of country subordinate to the triumph of Democracy.

We hope our up-start friend, the *Comptroller*, will not suppose, for a moment, that we wish to have a "newspaper quarrel" with him. Far from it—we never have been pleased with such performances. He must, however, allow us the privilege to correct some of his wild notions, and wilder statements. He cannot suppose that we would be doing our duty as a *Sentinel*, if we should suffer him to get into our camp, stealthily, and seduce our gallant soldiers from their allegiance by his honied speeches, and pretended concern for their interests. Thanks to the good sense and observation of our patriotic band, they are "wide awake" both to internal and external foes—and all we have to do, is but to give a timely sound of the bugle.

In the Hospital at Frederick there are upwards of 400 patients. Among the Surgeons on duty there, are Dr. C. E. GORNSBOROUGH, of this county, and Dr. McKEE, of Hagerstown, a graduate of the College here.

An expedition from Gen. Mitchell's Division has driven the Rebels through Winchester, Tennessee, back to Chattanooga, utterly routing them, and capturing their baggage wagons, ammunition and supplies.

KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

Among the killed and wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, before Richmond, we are deeply pained to observe the names of a number from this town and county—members of company K, under command of our fellow-townsmen, Capt. HENRY CHITZMAN.

The first intelligence had here of these casualties is contained in the following letter from Prof. D. Gilbert, dated,

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1862.

D. A. BURNER, Esq.:—Dear Sir—I have but a moment to say before the mail closes, that among the wounded who arrived here last night, from the battle of the Chickahominy, are several from Gettysburg and Adams county.

Capt. Chitzman, wounded in the left leg—Ball entered above the ankle on the outside and was reflected or turned out of its course by the tibia, passing around this bone up to near the knee, where the ball (a round old-fashioned one) was extracted. He is quite comfortable, wound not dangerous; and will, in all probability, be able to leave for home in ten days. I saw him and examined the wound.

He is in St. Joseph's Hospital, into which all the others are being brought.

Daniel Comfort and Conrad Snyder are here also, but in the confusion of moving them from the Station to the Hospital, I could not find them. Will see them to-morrow and then write to you. Chitzman informs me Abraham Keim is wounded and Franklin Keim killed. Edward Wertz also killed. Binghamman wounded. You can assure the friends that they are in one of the best Hospitals in the city, have everything necessary for their comfort, and are attended by the best of Surgeons. I will see them as often as possible, and attend to every want that may arise. Yours in haste,

D. GILBERT.

Other letters, received here since the above, from members of the company, state that about one-half of the Company, (numbering about 50 on going into action,) were either killed, wounded or missing. The *Philadelphia Inquirer*, of Saturday, publishes the following:

Company K—Killed—Sergeant Edward Wertz Wounded—Captain Henry Chitzman, Sergeant Jos. T. Abbott, Corporal John T. Coe, Corporal Conrad Snyder, Corporal Franklin Groll, David Adams, Jesse Adams, John Adams, James A. Binghamman, Daniel Comfort, Josiah Collins, Jacob H. Doll, Abraham Keim, John Oyer, Joseph Watts, John Wilson, Samuel Warren, George Westman, Daniel Schielder, Missing—Wm. A. Cassatt, Alvin Ewig, Franklin Keim, Levi Lawrence, John Thompson.

On Friday a letter was received from the Surgeon of the 23d Pa. Regiment, conveying the sad intelligence that Serg. Frederick H. Munn, son of Dr. Munn, of this place, was killed in the battle. He was buried on the field, and the grave marked. His father has gone to the scene, with a view to bring home the body.

The above will fill with sorrow the hearts of many relatives and friends. They have the sympathy of the community, in which we deeply share. It is to be hoped that the wounded will speedily recover, and the missing return.

Our young townsman, FREDERICK HUBER (son of Dr. Huber), who was killed at the bloody battle near Richmond, bore himself gallantly, and when shot through the lungs and being borne from the field by his comrades, said, "Tell my father I have died for my country." These were his last words.

The 104th Pennsylvania Regiment lost 170 in killed, wounded and missing at the battle before Richmond. Captain W. F. WALTER, of Company H, formerly of this county, is among the wounded.

Capt. MARTIN's company, of the 87th, has been at the Point of Rocks temporarily. Where they will now be ordered—the Rebels having evacuated that country—we cannot say. Five of the companies of the 87th, at our last account, were at Monocacy Junction—the balance at Baltimore. They may probably be ordered into active service, at some other point.

WATER COMPANY ELECTION.—On Saturday last the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors of the Gettysburg Water Company: G. W. McClellan, E. B. Buehler, George Swope, G. R. Russell and Andrew Polley. The Board organized by appointing G. W. McClellan President, and S. R. Russell Secretary and Treasurer.

We wish our neighbor of the *Comptroller* to understand that we are not at all in "ill humor," and not likely to be with anything that he may say politically—for he knows that "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones." We are sure he will be on his guard, when he recollects how much corruption he was ULTIMO, under the administration of Mr. Buchanan.

Beauregard's army has melted away in the West, and Memphis is in the hands of the Union forces, and with it the entire line of the Mississippi river. We have surrounded the South with a chain of armies from Texas to Harper's Ferry. We have forced the rebellion into Virginia and the cotton States. In the cotton States it is yielding to the genius of Halleck, who seems to have nothing left but a triumphant march to Montgomery and Charleston. In the east it has concentrated its power at Richmond, and declared that the Confederacy must perish on triumph on the banks of the Chickahominy. On the issue of the fight to come depends the speedy return of peace. Victory at Richmond will close the Confederate conspiracy. More lives must be lost; more blood must be shed; more privations must be endured; but the end is at hand.

The shock will be terrible; the result full of woe to thousands; but it will terminate treason forever, and establish republican freedom on this continent until the end of time.

The West Chester Republican offers a reward of five dollars for the production of a Simon Pure Brooklyn rider who rejoices over any of the late victories gained by the Union.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Painful accounts are being received of the damages done by the flood on the Lehigh and Delaware rivers, particularly near Manch Chunk. The dam there, as well as two others have been swept away, and many houses swept off. The railroad bridge is also gone and canal navigation is stopped for the season. The Lehigh Valley Railroad will not be in running order for several weeks.

The whole town of Newport was washed away, there being but three houses left out of about 300. The loss of life has been terrible.

TENTS—The Government is preparing to shelter our armies against the blazing sun of the South. Seventy-five thousand cotton or linen shelter tents have been ordered in this city alone, and will be ready for delivery early in July. They will be made on the French pattern, which is considered the best. The armies now in the field are pretty well supplied with tents, though by this time, many of them must be worn and unserviceable. The regiments just ordered into the field are rather short of this indispensable article of health and comfort. The Seventh and one or two others have camp equipments nearly complete; but most of the regiments have left the city without tents, trusting to the U. States Quartermaster's Department to supply them at Baltimore, Washington, or elsewhere.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

To us it appears as a mere matter of course, and has so appeared ever since the conflict began, that the Government forces should now and then be caught unawares; and it seems to us heartless and ungenerous, in the extreme, that the Heads of Departments should be visited so often with inconsiderate and wholesale chances for war. Especially have the Navy and War Department been treated thus ever since the war began; and it is high time to have done with such strictures, ill-natured and untimely and detrimental to public interests as most of them are; and when all Europe acknowledges with unqualified wonder the efficiency that has been manifested at Washington.

Fort Pillow is at last evacuated and in our possession. This event was certain to follow on the retreat of Beauregard from Corinth, as also the evacuation of Memphis, of which we shall hear in a day or two. Before abandoning Fort Pillow the Rebels burnt and destroyed everything. Our gunboats had already passed Fort Randolph, twelve miles below Fort Pillow. One day's steaming would bring them to Memphis.

The West Chester Republican offers a reward of five dollars for the production of a Simon Pure Brooklyn rider who rejoices over any of the late victories gained by the Union.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

PURSUING THE REBELS.

Capture of 10,000 Prisoners and 15,000 Arms.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—Gen. Pope, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms captured.

Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms. A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Colonel Eliott had cut the railroad in his line of retreat he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best they could. We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One is already repaired and is running to-day. Several more will be in running order in two or three days. The result is all I could possibly desire. (Signed.) H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

Hon. Niel S. Brown, Ex-Governor of Tennessee, Renounces Secession.

COLUMBIA, Tennessee, June 2.—A large Union meeting was held here to-day. There were fifteen hundred persons present, and the deepest interest was exhibited. Ex-Governor Niel Brown, in addressing the meeting, said, in his judgment, the rebellion was played out, and Tennessee ought now to be all for the Union. Tennessee was led forever to the Confederacy. Common sense showed the folly of contending against the Federal Government, and the longer the war was kept up the worse it would be for the South. Governor Brown has been a prominent Rebel and a member of the Confederate Military Board of Tennessee. Governor Johnson made a very powerful speech of two hours, in which he said the Government should not be given to traitors but to loyal men. His speech was loudly applauded.

The Union feeling is increasing and the people are gaining more confidence.

A Guerrilla Warfare.

The natural propensities of the Rebels are being developed in the organization of innumerable bands of guerrillas on the plan of the Italian and Spanish banditti. Hiding away in the almost inaccessible mountains of Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, these highwaymen lie in wait or sally forth to plunder anybody within their reach, paying very little regard to their position on the war question. They are in some places simply an armed mob, robbing and destroying for the mere purpose of existence, or in a spirit of wanton devilry. In Kentucky and Tennessee all that remains of the secession force is subsiding into this condition, and the men are more of a terror to the South than to the North. They delight in cold-blooded murders, and boast of their prowess in sneaking up behind unarmed men, and shooting them just for the fun of it. Nor do women and children escape these patterns of chivalry. The same is true of Missouri, where roving bands of desperadoes are ravaging all the country not under the guns of Union soldiers. It is to be hoped that the hemp cord will be due in that region, as there will certainly be a large demand for home consumption when the Union commanders get time to attend to these villains.

LOYALTY OF MARTINSBURG, Vt.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, who was with Gen. Banks in his retreat from Winchester, thus records their reception in Martinsburg, Vt.:

We reached Martinsburg about 1 P. M., having retreated, or "scooped out," twenty-two miles, and oh, glorious sight and sound! we were received by the inhabitants with cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs by the women. A portion of the men had carriage boxes and muskets ready to take a hand with us. The women shouted, "Don't be disheartened, you may drive them back again." "Courage, boys, courage, you are in the right place." This was indeed sweet encouragement to men who had received nothing but jeers from all the females they had met since polluting the "sacred soil" by their foul "huddall" tread. A cheer went up from thirsty and blackened mouths, and many an eye was dimmed with tears. "The women of Martinsburg, Vt., God bless them!" will be the toast of many a patriot "muddall" for years to come. We stopped at Martinsburg for about an hour, and then started the train on, as the enemy's advanced guard were coming in sight once more. To save the town from being fired by these "funds in human form," we fell back from it about three miles, but the enemy did not advance, which was a lucky thing for us, as our trains had reached the Potomac, and the water over the ford was too deep for them to cross very fast, and had the enemy advanced another half mile, our affairs would surely have been encoiled.

The United States transport Philadelphia, from Pensacola on the 25th via Key West on the 30th ultimo, has arrived at New York. Our troops still occupied Pensacola, and the place was being fortified.

Marital law had been declared. Deserters were constantly coming in. About eight hundred of the enemy were in the vicinity, several of whom had been captured. The Navy Yard is entirely destroyed, including the fine Naval Hospital and the private dwellings. The health of our men continued good.

Two Young Ladies Killed by Lightning.—The Wheeling Intelligencer states that on Sunday night about twelve o'clock, during the terrific storm of thunder and lightning which passed over the city, two young ladies, Miss Mary Pillsbury and Miss Clara Goodwin, were instantly killed by lightning in their bed, at the two-story brick house which stands alone on the Island, opposite the steamboat landing. The two ladies had retired to bed a few minutes before the approach of the storm, and it is supposed that they had not gone to sleep when the fatal accident occurred. The head of the bed in which they were lying together stood near a gable window. The lightning struck the house between two chimneys. There was a feather mattress upon the straw bed, and the fluid passed under the feathers and set the straw on fire. A night-cap worn by one of the ladies was torn into shreds, and the face and neck of the wearer somewhat marked.

Miss Pillsbury was 23 years of age; Miss Goodwin was 23. The latter resided in this city from South Berwick, Maine, on Saturday, and was to have been married this week.

Address of Gen. McClellan to his Troops.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY, Tuesday evening, June 2.

The following address was read to the army this evening, at dress parade, and received with an outburst of vociferous cheering from every regiment:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near New Bridge, June 2.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac—I have fulfilled at least a part of my promise to you. You are now face to face with the Rebels, who are held at bay in front of the Capital.

The final and decisive battle is at hand. Unless you believe your past history the result cannot be for a moment doubtful. If the troops who labored so faithfully and fought so gallantly at Yorktown, and who so bravely won the hard fights at Williamsburg, West Point, Manassas Court House and Fair Oaks, now prove worthy of their antecedents, the victory is surely ours.

The events of every day prove your superiority. Wherever you have met the enemy you have beaten him. Wherever you have used the bayonet, he has given way in panic and disorder.

I ask of you now one last crowning effort. The enemy has staked his all on the issue of the coming battle. Let us meet him and crush him here in the centre of the rebellion.

Soldiers! I will be with you in this battle, and share the dangers with you. Our confidence in each other is now founded upon the past. Let us strike the blow which is to restore peace and union to this distracted land.

Upon your valor, discipline and mutual confidence the result depends.

(Signed) GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

Private letters from New Orleans of a late date, received in Boston, speak of the severity of provisions there as really of the most alarming character.

Ladies of Northern birth, of the highest respectability, had applied to the officers of Gen. Butler for supplies of food, stating that they were entirely out of provisions and without the means to purchase at the exorbitant rates demanded by traders of that city. The suffering of families heretofore in comfortable circumstances, during the reign of terror in that city of over a year's duration, was of the most terrible character, and from what is already known, there is no doubt many friends of the Union have paid the penalty of their loyalty to the National Government with their lives, while others have suffered imprisonment. The order of Gen. Butler in regard to the women of New Orleans, is claimed by one writer, who has good opportunities of judging, to have been an absolute necessity. The misconduct of many women was so gross as to be incapable of description in print. Gen. Butler, at last accounts, was preparing to make a movement of an important character.

Narrow Escape of a Pennsylvanian.

A letter from Williamsport, dated May 30, says:

When the army was encamped at Strasburg, Lieut. Edward Muhlenberg, of Best's United States Artillery, a resident of Lancaster county, and one of the most intrepid men in the service, went to bathe in the Shenandoah, accompanied by a private and servant. While enjoying themselves in the water the enemy appeared on the opposite bank, and commenced firing, killing the private, and causing the negro to "skeedaddle." Finding the bullets falling rather closely, Lieut. Muhlenberg called out to them to stop firing, in response to which the Rebels told him to come over, and bring the two horses which he had with him.

All right," said the Lieutenant, and in another moment he was swimming across, leading the animals. In front of him, however, was a tree, under which the Rebels were crouching at their easy conquest. He brought himself into a direct line in the rear of the tree, and suddenly turning, swam back to the shore he had left, and then running, in a state of nudity, at full speed, safely reached his camp. Lieut. Muhlenberg belongs to the old Pennsylvania stock, and inherits all its valor.

HARRISBURG, June 7.

The flood at Middletown, in Dauphin county, has been unusually severe, and resulted in the destruction of a large amount of property. So far as known, all the bridges over the stream, excepting the aqueduct and that of the Pennsylvania railroad, have been swept away, while the latter is so crippled by the destruction of two of its piers, that it is unsafe for use. A dwelling house and grist mill, near Hummelstown, is reported to have been carried down the stream, while at various other points, fences, barns and outbuildings have met with a similar disaster. The loss in lumber alone, at Middletown, is estimated at between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, which will fall principally upon Messrs. Zimmerman & Lescure, Daniel Kendig and Peter Carmony & Siple.

The Union canal dam at Jonestown was broken at several places; and the sudden outlet of the immense volume of water swept everything before it. The bank of the canal is also said to be perfectly levelled, and all the bridges, dams, houses, &c., in this vicinity, are either swept entirely away, or severely damaged. Until the repairs of the railroad bridge at Middletown are made, which will be done in a few days, the passenger trains of the Pennsylvania road will run over the Lebanon Valley and Reading railroad. The trains have not been so heavy over the West Branch, nor west, along the Pennsylvania railroad.

The railroad bridges from Reading to New York have been greatly damaged, and no trains have passed over them since Wednesday night. The mail due here on Thursday morning has not yet been received.

The Hopelessness of the Rebels.—A released Union officer, who was ten days in the hands of the Rebels at Winchester, where he talked freely with their officers, says that they seemed to look forward to the destruction of their great armies as a matter of course, to happen sooner or later, and that they were not to be surprised when a guerrilla or partisan warfare, in which they said they felt perfectly at home. The officers struck him as a fine set of men, who were devoted to body and soul, to the cause of the rebellion. But he thought that most of the soldiers seemed not to have their heart in the business.

It is reported that Gen. Joseph Johnson, the Commander-in-Chief of the Rebel forces at Richmond, was seriously, if not dangerously wounded in the late battle. Their ranks are getting rapidly thinned of Generals—no less than four having been put out of active service in a few days. Gen. Mattson killed, Gen. Johnson and Gen. Rhodes wounded, and Gen. Pettigrew taken prisoner.

PROPOSALS FOR FIFTEEN GUNBOATS.

The Navy Department has issued proposals for the construction and complete equipment of fifteen gunboats; speed not less than thirteen knots, to be delivered within four months; and in conjunction with the War Department proposals are invited for heavy guns for both these branches of public service.

The mystery of the poisoning at the National Hotel, Washington, on the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, is now said to be a secession conspiracy to destroy the President, so as to ensure the succession to Mr. Breckinridge, and that when Mr. Buchanan was told of it, he was so frightened that he threw himself into the hands of the conspirators without reserve.

OFFICERS' WIVES IN PARIS.—A recent court martial at Charleston, Va., found Captain West and Lieutenant Mackey, first Virginia, guilty of keeping their wives in camp, dressed in men's clothes, and cashed them. At the same court Colonel De Villiers, of the Eleventh Ohio, was cashiered.

TERRELL DEATH ON THE RAILROAD.

The Columbia Spy says that on Thursday, about noon, an old man named Wolfberger, from Marietta, whilst returning from Church at that place, was overtaken on the Pennsylvania Railroad, opposite Simpson's boat-yard, by the first freight train west. The whistle of the engine was blown as usual, on approaching the curve near the furnace. The old man was at that time on the right hand track or siding, and alarmed by the whistle, stepped upon the main track on which the train was approaching. The engine saw his mistake and sounded the alarm. Wolfberger then became aware of his peril. He was on the main track which runs within a few feet of Mr. Simpson's shop on the left. In his confusion instead of returning to the siding he ran on the track evidently aiming to reach the upper end of the shop and there escape to the left of the road. In his haste, however, he caught his foot in a drain, or on a tie, and fell, and the engine was upon him before he could recover himself. He was horribly mangled and killed instantly. His head was nearly severed from his body, holding only by the skin, and both legs and arms were cut or torn off.

Some persons undertake to find a soft phrase for their disloyalty by calling it "sympathy with the South." He who sympathizes with rebellion and treason is a Rebel and traitor.—Pratt.

Our neighbor POLLEY has just completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. Cook have everything in very beautiful order. The former has every variety of Stoves of the rarest patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend Cook attends to the Tin-work, Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—TUESDAY LAST.	
Superior Flour	\$5 50 to 5 00
Rel. Wheat	95 to 1 00
White Wheat	95 to 1 00
Corn old Yellow	30 to 35
Rye	22 to 24
Rye Flour	22 to 24
Blackhead	40 to 45
Blackhead Meal	1 75
Clover Seed	1 00 to 1 10
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 1 80
Flax Seed	1 75 to 1 80
Barley	50 to 55
Oats	30 to 35
Plaster of Paris, per ton	5 50
Do. per bag	1 00 to 1 10
Guano per hundred	1 25 to 2 50

BALTIMORE—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour	\$5 25 to 5 37
Rye	1 18 to 1 40
Corn	70 to 75
Oats	30 to 35
Cloverseed	4 75 to 5 00
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 12
Reef Cattle	4 00 to 5 25
Do. (in Bundles)	10 00 to 18 00
Do. (loose)	14 00 to 15 00

HANOVER—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour per bbl. from Wagons	\$1 50 to 4 50
Wheat per bushel	1 00 to 1 10
Corn	60 to 65
Oats	40 to 45
Clover Seed	1 00 to 1 10
Timothy Seed	1 00 to 1 10
Plaster Paris, per ton	7 00

On Wednesday last, Mr. WILLIAM GILLES,

one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, aged 85 years and 3 months, died.

On Saturday last, very suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mrs. TOUT, wife of Mr. Wm. Tout, of Cumberland township.

In New Salem, Franklin township, on the 21st inst., Miss MAGGIE A. HATTMAN, aged 22 years and 30 days.

On the 1st inst., SARAH ELLEN, daughter of John and Susannah Walker, of Butler township, aged 11 years 7 months 20 days.

On the 26th inst., at the Adams House, CATHERINE HAFER, aged about 77 years.

On the 25th inst., ANN ELIZA, daughter of Absalom Apler, aged 1 year 2 months and 1 day.

On the 22nd inst., ELLSWORTH B., son of John A. Ziegler, aged 2 months and 10 days.

On the 4th inst., at Petersburg, LUCETTA GILBERTA, aged 2 years 6 months and 4 days.

On the 6th inst., MARGARET LUDIA, aged 4 years and 2 days.

On the 7th inst., JOHN CALVIN FREIGHT, aged 5 years 4 months and 10 days—all children of David Kime.—They died of scarlet fever.

On Sunday, the 11th of May, in De Witt county, Illinois, WILLIAM, son of J. J. Bald, Esq., formerly of this county, aged about 3 years.

Obituary notices exceeding six lines will hereafter be charged at half our usual advertising rates for all over that number of lines.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the SATISFACTION, verification and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

DR. ROBERT HORNER'S

NEW FAMILY DRUG & PRESCRIPTION STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

HAVING retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. R. & C. Horner, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOOTH POWDERS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

DRY PAINTS, and PAINTS' ground in Oil,

OLDS, expressed and distilled. STATIONERY of all kinds, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a large stock of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description. A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodative terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap. N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases. A DVICE GRATIS.

May 13, 1862.

1862. Spring Millinery. 1862.

MISS MCGARRY has just returned from the City, is now opening an unusual large assortment of BONNETS and HOSIERY. Also, Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings, Shawls, Mantillas and Fancy Goods of every description, all of which having been purchased for cash, will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH BEVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the diamond, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

1862. BARGAINS. 1862.

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES. HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES. Having just received a very large supply of the above Goods, I am prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

ROOTS & SHOES.

For Gentlemen, Ladies and Children—City make and Eastern make from 25 cents up.

Trunks of every description and kind.—Call and examine the bargains at.

April 22.

New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received a new assortment of Spring Goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. Their stock comprises all the latest and approved styles and patterns of Dress Goods, together with their usual assortment of Staple Domestic Goods, such as cannot fail to please all who patronize them. Call early and select from this large and varied assortment.

April 3.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now on hand much the largest stock of Ready-made Clothing he has ever had, consisting of Coats of all sizes, Pantaloon suits, Vests, Drawers, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. Our Coats, Pants and Vests run from a needle to an anchor, both as to size, price and quality. If we cannot please you in a garment ready-made, Mr. W. T. KING, who is in connection with the establishment, will at once take your measure and make you a suit in short notice. Give us a call.

April 22.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO.

In East York street, Gettysburg, Pa.

WHERE they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MARBLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, May 27.

New Restaurant.

THE undersigned has opened a Restaurant, at the corner of York and Liberty streets, Gettysburg, where he will keep everything in the eating line in season—also Ale, Lager, and Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. He is likewise fitting up a room for ice cream at the same place. He hopes by attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom.

HENRY W. CHRISTNER.

BAGGESS & PETERS

THE highest Cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, &c., at their Brick Ware-house in

NEW OXFORD.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail; also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 22.

Pure Catawba & Isabella Wine.

MANUFACTURED BY BURKHOLDER & COMPANY, PA. We are happy to announce to the citizens of Adams county that we have commenced the manufacture of pure Wine from the Grape, and that we are now prepared to supply the trade—quintessence of it having already found its way into the market. This Wine is pure and has stood the test of the best Judges. Persons wishing a pure article of being supplied at home without the risk of being imposed upon by impure articles.

For sale by A. D. Buehner and E. H. Menden, Gettysburg, and E. H. Menden, Petersburg, York Springs, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1862.

PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS. The best place to buy your Dry Goods is at

A. SCOTT & SON'S,

opposite the Eagle Hotel, Chambersburg street.

One Price, Fair Dealing and Everything in the line of LOWEST PRICE.

We have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening a large and attractive assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

to which we invite the special attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of town and country. We will not purchase cheap, but invite all to call, examine and judge for themselves.

We take this method of returning our thanks for the liberal patronage thus far extended to us, and would say, it shall be our constant endeavor to merit a continuance of the same, by strict attention to business, with a desire to please, by selling the prettiest, best, and most goods for the least money.

April 13.

Watches, Watches, Watches.

THE undersigned has just returned from the City with a new assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, selected with particular care, and which he can sell at extremely low prices—warranting them to be good timekeepers. Also, an assortment of CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

Persons desirous of purchasing a good Watch, are requested to call and examine my assortment.

Sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the diamond, Gettysburg.

April 22.

ATYER'S Cherry Rectoria.

ATYER'S Cherry Rectoria, ATYER'S PILLS, for sale at Dr. L. HONKER'S new Drug Store.

ALL the best family Medicines can be had at the new Family, Drug and Prescription store of

Dr. R. HONKER.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The Siege Going On.

PICKING IN COMMAND.

HAVING removed the headquarters of my Clothing Emporium from my old stand in Chambersburg street, into Baltimore street, a few doors north of Danner & Ziegler's, I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally, that I am better prepared than ever to accommodate with everything in my line. My room has been painted and handsomely papered, and the recent arrival of a splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

1862 IS THE LATEST STYLES FOR 1862

makes it emphatically the Cheap and Fashionable Clothing Store

of Gettysburg.

In the Men's Department will be found a FINE CLOTH COATS.

BUSINESS COATS.

VESTS & PANTS OF SPRING & SUMMER WEAR.

Our Boys' Department comprises every variety of styles. Boys can be trimmed out from head to foot with suits complete and

FURNISHING GOODS.

SUCH AS SHIRTS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

NECK TIES, GLOVES,

HOSIERY, &c.

All selected with the greatest care and sold at the lowest cash prices. We deem it unnecessary to make any extra newspaper flourish, being confident that our call will satisfy all that our goods are just what we recommend them to be—well made, of good material, and cheaper than the same quality of goods can be bought in Adams county. This much I will say, that I will guarantee to all who may favor me with their patronage, entire satisfaction, as to quality, fit and price.

April 29.

List of Merchants
 WITHIN the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Agent of the Mercantile Union, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly, for the year 1867-68, of Goods, Wares and Merchandise: *Borough of Gettysburg.*

Merchandise	Price	Merchandise	Price
Fahnestock Brothers,	14 7 00	John P. Baker,	14 7 00
J. A. Schick,	11 15 00	Charles Overdeer,	14 7 00
Banner & Ziegler,	13 10 00	John Sheely,	14 7 00
M. Spangler,	13 10 00	Reily & Sneeringer,	13 10 00
E. B. Pickler,	14 7 00	John Buxley, Sr.,	13 10 00
Joseph Bevan,	14 7 00	John F. Fox,	14 7 00
George Arnold,	14 7 00	Conrad Fox,	14 7 00
Boyer & Son,	14 7 00	Barbara Ooster,	14 7 00
Miss McCrea,	14 7 00	Lewis J. J.,	14 7 00
Miss Mary Martin,	14 7 00	Wm. Davis,	13 10 00
Miss Mary McAllister,	14 7 00	B. F. Kepner,	14 7 00
Philip Winter,	14 7 00	D. C. Martin,	14 7 00
Coburn & Culp,	14 7 00	A. S. Himes & Co.,	13 10 00
Jacob & Brother,	14 7 00	A. Sheely,	14 7 00
Dr. Robert Horner,	14 7 00	John H. Wieg,	14 7 00
John Gravel,	14 7 00	Edmund Peters,	10 20 00
Scott & Son,	14 7 00	Frank Hersh,	10 20 00
Mrs. Sophia Strouse,	14 7 00	Elizabeth T. Staater,	14 7 00
M. Sanzon,	14 7 00	Francis Smith,	14 7 00
R. F. McIlhenny,	14 7 00	John Ginter,	14 7 00
George F. Kalbisch,	14 7 00	David M. Myers,	14 7 00
E. H. Minnigh,	14 7 00	Martin L. Miller,	14 7 00
George Myers,	14 7 00	Mrs. Ann Rollman,	14 7 00
S. S. Forney, Agt.,	14 7 00	H. W. Wintore,	14 7 00
Norbeck & Martin,	14 7 00	Peter Bohlitz,	14 7 00
Rowe & Brother,	14 7 00	Black & Spangler,	13 10 00
H. G. Carr,	14 7 00	J. J. Bieseker,	14 7 00
Codori & Gillespie,	14 7 00	C. H. Fullweiler,	14 7 00
Diehl, Brinkerhoff & Co.,	9 25 00	Wm. Ruff,	14 7 00
John Hoke,	9 25 00	Lewis A. Overholzer,	14 7 00
Shields & Buehler,	12 15 00	Samuel Martin,	14 7 00
Wm. E. Biddle,	14 7 00	John Miller,	14 7 00
Joseph Sheely,	14 7 00	Danner & Shields,	13 10 00
Samuel Faber,	14 7 00	Sullivan & Rinehart,	13 10 00
A. W. Staub,	14 7 00	Paxton & McCrea,	14 7 00
George C. Keitel,	14 7 00	John C. Shartz,	14 7 00
J. E. Smith,	14 7 00	J. Crawford Guinn,	14 7 00
J. E. Miller,	13 10 00	Lyrene tp.	
Yount & Colehouse,	14 7 00	Peter Yeatts,	14 7 00
Mrs. Mary Reiningar,	14 7 00	John Delap,	14 7 00
Crouse & Brother,	14 7 00	John H. Houck,	14 7 00
L. H. Stark,	14 7 00	Adam Lerow,	14 7 00
Study & Stonieser,	12 15 00	T. M. Brenaman,	14 7 00
Nathaniel East,	14 7 00	Abraham Waybright,	14 7 00
Geo. W. Rowe,	14 7 00	George P. Minnigh,	14 7 00
Henry Dysert,	14 7 00	Charles Elden,	14 7 00
Samuel Gutelius,	14 7 00	Abel T. Wright,	14 7 00
Samuel Little,	13 10 00	Jacob Pitzer,	13 10 00
David Schwarz,	9 25 00	H. H. & C. Hoopes,	14 7 00
Dr. E. Shorro & Co.,	14 7 00	H. Penrose,	14 7 00
Snyder & Son,	14 7 00	Wm. Overdeer,	14 7 00
H. S. Klein,	13 10 00	G. W. Spangler,	13 10 00
John Dutcher,	11 12 50	Elijah Spangler,	13 10 00
A. Heimen,	14 7 00	P. S. Hildebrand,	13 10 00
John P. Baker,	14 7 00	John J. Kline,	14 7 00
Charles Overdeer,	14 7 00	Isaac Krill,	14 7 00
John Sheely,	14 7 00	Wm. Wolf,	14 7 00
Reily & Sneeringer,	13 10 00	H. L. Miller,	14 7 00
John Buxley, Sr.,	13 10 00	George Mundorf,	14 7 00
John F. Fox,	14 7 00	Miss Caroline Krautter,	14 7 00
Conrad Fox,	14 7 00	Miss Hannah Minnigh,	14 7 00
Barbara Ooster,	14 7 00	Solomon Chronister,	13 10 00
Lewis J. J.,	14 7 00	J. Wolf,	14 7 00
Wm. Davis,	13 10 00	I. R. Shipley,	14 7 00
B. F. Kepner,	14 7 00	Michael Myers,	14 7 00
D. C. Martin,	14 7 00	Daniel Golden,	10 20 00
A. S. Himes & Co.,	13 10 00	Philip Hann,	14 7 00
A. Sheely,	14 7 00	A. Myers,	14 7 00
John H. Wieg,	14 7 00	B. Eicholtz,	14 7 00
Edmund Peters,	10 20 00	Jacob King,	14 7 00
Frank Hersh,	10 20 00	Hugh King,	14 7 00
Elizabeth T. Staater,	14 7 00	Samuel T. Brown,	14 7 00
Francis Smith,	14 7 00	E. Hiteshev,	11 15 00
John Ginter,	14 7 00	Jacob A. Gardner,	9 25 00
David M. Myers,	14 7 00	Wm. Megery,	14 7 00
Martin L. Miller,	14 7 00	John Gardner,	14 7 00
Mrs. Ann Rollman,	14 7 00	Isaac Houser,	14 7 00
H. W. Wintore,	14 7 00	John Peilae,	14 7 00
Peter Bohlitz,	14 7 00	Amos Grist,	14 7 00
Black & Spangler,	13 10 00	Abraham Sell,	14 7 00
J. J. Bieseker,	14 7 00	Samuel Crawford,	14 7 00
C. H. Fullweiler,	14 7 00	Noah Miller,	14 7 00
Wm. Ruff,	14 7 00	Edward Staley,	14 7 00
Lewis A. Overholzer,	14 7 00	Wm. Miller,	14 7 00
Samuel Martin,	14 7 00	Shank & Bro.,	14 7 00
John Miller,	14 7 00	Henry Wolf, Hamilton tp.,	15 00 00
Danner & Shields,	13 10 00	David Rhodes, Freedom tp.,	15 00 00
Sullivan & Rinehart,	13 10 00	ADAMS & CO.,	
Paxton & McCrea,	14 7 00	Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above return of classification, that I will hold an Appeal, at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., when and where all persons that may have themselves aggrieved by said classification may attend. J. M. WALTER, Agent of Mercantile Union for Adams Co.	

A LARGE & BEAUTIFUL
Isometrical Perspective View of
JERUSALEM,
 AND THE
CITIES, TOWNS, MOUNTAINS
 AND
VALLEYS
 IN ITS VICINITY.
 This work is commended to the attention of all who are interested in
SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND BIBLE-CLASSES.
 THE VIEW IS
 8 1/2 FEET LONG AND 6 1/2 FEET WIDE,
ELEGANTLY LITHOGRAPHED
 AND
BEAUTIFULLY COLORED.
 It is mounted on canvas, with rollers, and will adorn the walls of the
SUNDAY-SCHOOL, the
LECTURE-ROOM, the
STUDY, or the
LIBRARY.
 It has been constructed from
The Most Authentic Sources,
 And will be found
AN INVALUABLE AID
 to those engaged in
LECTURING ON THE HOLY LAND,
 OR IN
IMPARTING INSTRUCTION
TO
SCHOOL CLASSES
 On the Subject to which it Refers.
 A Descriptive Manual bound in muslin and an Outline Key accompany the View.
 The following extracts from letters show the opinion of eminent Biblical scholars in reference to this work:
 Rev. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D., Editor of New York Observer.
 "I trust that it will hang on the walls of tens of thousands of our Sunday-school rooms."
 Rev. JOHN P. DURBIN, D. D., Author of "Travels in the East," &c.
 "I can heartily, and with confidence, recommend it to be used by Sunday-schools and Bible-classes."
 The late Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D., of New York.
 "It ought to stand in the very highest rank of striking graphic illustrations of Scripture."
 Rev. EDWARD N. KIRK, D. D., of Boston.
 "I welcome this rich and beautiful map as a vivid exhibition of the general features of the Holy City and its environs."
 Rev. JOEL HAWES, D. D., of Hartford, Conn.
 "As I look upon the map, I seem to be present in the midst of scenes which I visited fourteen years ago."
 Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College.
 "Short of an actual visit, nothing can be better adapted to give an accurate, vivid and lasting impression of those sacred scenes."
 Rev. W. S. TYLER, D. D., of Amherst College.
 "I can testify from personal observation to the faithfulness, as well as beauty and distinctness, with which Jerusalem and its environs are represented in this view."
 Rt. Rev. W. B. STEVENS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania.
 "It will give an admirable idea of Jerusalem and its adjacent places."
 Rev. JOHN F. LANNEAU, for 10 years a missionary in Syria and the Holy Land.
 "Admirably adapted to Sunday-school and Bible-class instruction."
 The late Rev. N. MURRAY, D. D., of Elizabeth, N. J.
 "It cannot fail greatly to assist teachers of Sunday-schools and pastors in their Bible-classes."
 Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.
 "Remarkably distinct in the delineations, and well calculated to impress relative localities on the memory."
 Also highly recommended by
 Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., Editor of the Methodist.
 Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., of New York.
 Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., of Philadelphia.
 We will furnish the Manual and Outline Key for the use of Teachers in every school where the work is introduced, at \$3 per dozen. Single copies will be sent for examination on receipt of 30 cents in postage stamps.
 A new descriptive catalogue of Sunday-school library books and sample copies of our paper will be furnished gratuitously on application.
 Please address
 Proprietors of the Sunday-School Times,
 148 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 April 9.

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Company.
 Incorporated March 18, 1861.
 OFFICERS.
 President—George Swope.
 Vice President—S. R. Russell.
 Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
 Treasurer—David McCreary.
 Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman Jacob King.
 MANAGERS.
 George Swope, E. G. Fahnestock, D. Buehler, Wm. A. Pickler, Jacob King, Wm. B. McCreary, A. Heintzelman, John Wolford, D. McCreary, R. G. McCreary, M. Eichelberger, John Pickler, S. R. Russell, Abel T. Wright, J. R. Hersh, Abdie F. Gitt, Andrew Polley, J. H. Marshall, John Cunningham.
 This Company is limited in its operations to the County of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and during that period has paid all losses and expenses, without any assessment, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.
 The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday of every month, at 2 P. M.
 Sept. 21.
The Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY OF NEW YORK—Assets.
 Over Six Millions of Dollars, invested in first Mortgages on Real Estate, worth over \$13,000,000.
 The premiums are lower than in many other Companies, and the Dividends have been greater.
 This is a strictly MUTUAL COMPANY.—There are no Stockholders, so that ALL THE PROFITS belong to the insured.
 Pamphlets, and every information, may be had gratis, on application to Edw. G. FARNSTOCK, Gettysburg, Pa.
 REFERENCES:
 Thomas H. Davidson, John W. H. Stuart, George M. Streand, E. S. Whelan, J. E. Fisher, William C. Lewis, George Patterson, Arthur G. Collins, Thomas H. Powers, George W. Toland, William Vicker, Thos. Watson.
 F. RATCHFORD STARR, Agent, Philadelphia.
 June 11.
DR. S. FELLER'S
FAMILY MEDICINES
 ARE the only preparations of the kind placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric** because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the countries approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
 All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
 I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully placed before the public under the name of **ELECTRIC**. They are called **Electric</**